

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1893.

IN 1893. Omdensed from the National Democratic Platform, on which

Mome rule; individual liberty; resistance to No Force bill; no Federal Interference in State elections. HIT.

Economy in appropriations; no profigate Protection unconstitutional; no power in the Federal Government to impose and col-lect tariff duties except for revenue only.

Trusts and combinations to be rigidly re-

VI. Columne of both gold and silver; no dis erimination against either metal; the dollar unit of colunge of both metals to be of equal and interchangeable value.

VIII. Monest Civil Service Reform.

tration.

An Attempt at an Impartial Estimate of Gen. Harrison and His Adminis-

Conventional reviews of President HAR-RISON'S Administration there have been in plenty during the past two or three days. So far as we have had the pleasure of reading them, they lack the entire candor which alone can give value to such discussions of the very recent past. Hostile or defensive, the criticism is of the sort suggested by the habit of denouncing, or by the habit of pointing with pride. In some instances, where a little praise is laid on with a good deal of blame, or where incidental rebuke is projected upon a background of general eulogy, the effect produced is that of a mere affectation of the judicial attitude.

What would be said about the Hen. Ben-ZAMIN HARRISON and his performances at Washington if fifteen or twenty years had already elapsed since he left office, and the formation of new political lines had released everybody from the supposed obligations of the partisanship of 1803?

It would be said, in the first place, that

from the day when he was sworn in as President, BENJAMIN HARRISON'S usefulness had been hampered and his personal popularity impaired by certain unfortunate characteristles of temperament and manner. Whatever he may be in his relations with family and old friends, and there is no reason to believe that his heart lacks warmth and loyalty, it is undoubtedly true that in most of his direct intercourse with other public men he has been at a disadvantage, to the extent that his personality has repelled instead of attracting. It was his additional misfortune to suffer for three years comparison in this respect with his first Secretary of State, whom nature and the easy cultivation of natural gifts had made one of the most charming and engaging men on earth. Such personal magnetism as Gen. HARRIson possesses is at the wrong end of the magnet. This peculiarity had been observed by those associated with him during his term in the Senate. More than one of the Republican Senators who were among the sincerest of his well-wishers before his inauguration four years ago, privately expressed the fear that the President's talent for refrigerating enthusiasm into indiffer ence, and provoking personal hostility. might not promote the best interests of the party. To put the case mildly, their apprehensions have not proved to be groundless. Closer acquaintance with Gen. HARRISON, in the semi-private, semi-public way of Washington affairs, has often developed a genuine respect and esteem for his solid qualities; but there are not many known instances where it has ripened into ardent personal affection or stimulated men to disinterested effort in behalf of his political plans. On the other hand, it would require considerable space to enumerate the unnecessary enmittes and embarrassments incurred by Gen. HARRIson, solely through the instinctive and per haps unconscious exercise of his faculty for making himself disagreeable, to use that adjective is no very offensive sense. Other leaders in his place might have alienated Mr. BLAINE: other leaders in his place might have antagonized Speaker REED; but it is probably safe to say that no other Republican statesman than BENJAMIN HAR-RISON could have succeeded in alienating both JAMES G. BLAINE and THOMAS BRACK-ETT REED simultaneously and in such a manner as to unite them and their friends

in cordial opposition to himself. It is unpleasant to dwell upon this aspect of Gen. HARRISON's character. It would be importment to speak of it at all if the effect had been confined to social and personal relations. But no sketch of Gen. HARRI son's Administration is worth a moment's consideration as material for history, which neglects to take account of the large political consequences of purely personal and congenital truits, for which the President. in the view of enlightened philosophy, is no more responsible than for the shape of his head or the size of his feet. Indeed, the mention of the great disadvantage under which Gen. Hannison labored throughout his term as President, serves to render more remarkable and creditable the undisputed fact that he goes out of office generally respected by citizens of all parties as a statesman of honest intentions, elevated character, and superior intellect.

There must also be recorded against Gen. HARLISON a singular lack of sensitiveness and tact in such minor matters as his ac ceptanco of the Cape May gift cottage, his willingness to allow the notorious old Por-TER, HARRISON & FISHBACK claim to be pushed in Congress while he was in the White House, and his strange propensity for deadhoad travel. Toward the end of his term his readiness to use the Treasury to provide unimportant offices abroad for personal friends or political creditors, where the needs of the service required no such appointments, became rather too conspic uous. But, barring a few flagrant exceptions, such as the scandalous ap of the ridiculous WANApointment MAKEB, and the persistent retention of the discredited RAUM in the Pension Office, and the discredited PORTER in the Census Office, it must be said that few Presidents have manifested in the selection of public servants a fuller sense of responsibility to the people and to the cause of good government or a keener discernment of character and fitness. Gen. HARRISON's judicial nominations have been almost invariably firstclass. To represent this country in the more important diplomatic offices abroad he has chosen, as a rule, men who have rendered valuable service and reflected honor upon the United States.

In considering the larger political features of his Administration, it is necessary to separate those measures for which he is

neither more nor less an upholder of protection than any one of a dozen otler distin guished Republicans who might, in the course of events, have stood in his place The Mckinley bill would have been framed and passed, had JOHN SHERMAN, or ALGER, or ALLISON, or GRESHAM received DEMOCRACY'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES the Republican nomination at Chicago in 1888; its form might have been modified if BLAINE had consented to accept the nomi nation in that year, but no one doubts that the protective principle would never theless have been preserved in full force. So far as the tariff controversy helped to effect the overthrow and down fall of the Republican party in 1892, Gen HARRISON'S connection with the disaster was chronological rather than causative With regard to the other great question of last year the case is a little different. The sectional issue had almost disappeared from politics when Gen. HARRISON became the candidate of his party. He did more than any other man to revive it, for he was in a position to do more than any other man. The enactment of a Force bill was a favorite project of his brain. He was as sincere as he was obstinate and short sighted in insisting that the fatal experi ment of the Longe bill should be prose cuted to the end. If Mr. BLAINE, or per haps even if Judge GRESHAM had been nominated or elected in 1888, there would have been no Force bill; possibly no Republican defeat in 1892.

For the present precarious condition of the national finances Gen. Harrison's Administration is not responsible. The Treasury has been drained by the unparalleled extravagance of two successive Congresses, one of which was Republican in both branches, the other being Democratic in the House. It is unjust to throw the whole burden of blame upon the Executive who happened to be in the Waite House while a profligate Legislature scattered the surplus to the our winds of heaven. And yet it must not be forgotten that while BENJAMIN HARRIson might not have been able to check or control the reckless folly of the Billion Congress and its successor, he made no audible attempt to check it or control it. He stood by impassive while the looting went on. Neither by rebuke and recommendation nor by veto did he manifest at any time the slightest solicitude for the continued solvency of the national Treasury, or the faintest appreciation of the eternal truth that strice economy is the very foundation stone of good government. This stands to his discredit; he could have done much and he did nothing.

All said that can be said fairly against Gen. HARRISON and his Administration, the fact remains that he has served the country uncommonly well. The machinery of do mestic Government has moved smoothly under his supervision. No great scandal disfigures the record of his term. The moral tone has been good for the past four years. There has been little cant or false pretence and no systematic jobbery lurking behind grandiloquent professions. The dominant spirit of his Administration has been a renuine ambition to do its duty and to justify the trust reposed in it by the voters of the land. While Gen. HARRISON may not have built up a personal following, or inspired in the hearts of his associates anything like enthusiastic devotion, he has soberly and without artifice earned the respect and, in many ways, the gratitude of his fellow citizens of all parties. His communications by writing have been admirably direct, frank, forcible, and intelligible The figure he has presented on State occasions has been always dignified and respectable. In his informal intercourse with the people in mass, as in his remarkably original, witty, and sensible speeches from the rear platforms of various Pullman cars, he has managed to come nearer to the popular heart and to the republican ideal than any President since ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In this statement there is noth ing inconsistent with what has already been said. The effect of the repellent quality of which we have spoken does not extend beyond arm's length. BENJAMIN HAR-RISON is a man of brains and strong will, and it is not his destiny to be classed in tore with the light-weigh

undoubtedly constitute Gen. HARRISON'S chief title to fame and gratitude as the years go by. To his everlasting honor be it remembered that he was one of the first of American statesmen to recognize and appreciate the broad significance of that great revival of the American spirit which marks the end of the nineteenth century. Whatever may have been his mistakes or shortcomings in other respects, he has never wavered in his fidelity to the flag that is the glory and pride of our sixty-five millions of people. His country's business with the other nations of the earth has been conducted by him with vigor, dignity, and success. Under Secretary Tuacy, to whom the nation ower special gratitude and thanks, the navy has grown to be a real power. In the Samoan affair, in the difficulty with Italy, in the Chilian dispute, in our complicated and delicate relations with Canada, in the matter of Hawaiian annexation, Gen. HARkison's impulses have been sound and patriotic, and his actions wise, firm, and splendidiy American. If it had been otherwise he would have been false to the blood that flows in his veins; but, not the less, for his early and adequate perception of the great national movement which underlies all domestic political issues and is greater than any one of them, BENJAMIN HARRISON deserves unstinted praise.

We have reserved to the last what will

The Greatest of Moving Islands. Sable Island is again reported to have partly disappeared. It is not always correct to infer that Sable Island is becoming smaller because a slice of it has been whittled away. It may be found a little later that the débris has been piled up against some other part of the coast, extending the great sand bank about as far in one direction as it has lost ground in another. There is no doubt, however, that in the past two centuries Sable Island has lost much of its area. A good deal of the island is now scattered over the bottom of the Atlantic where all mariners in the neighborhood of the Grand Banks would be glad to have what is left of it stay at rest.

Sable Island is about a hundred miles nearly cast of Halifax. Sallors never know whether last year's chart is a safe guide for navigation in the adjacent waters. Many a ship has been wrecked upon its treacher ous coast. It has been called the Cemetery of the Ocean, and it deserves the name. It would have no population if the Cauadian Government did not find it necessary to support a score or so of people there to look after the lighthouses and care for castaways who are thrown upon the island.

If the French maps of two centuries ago told the truth, Sable Island has since that time lost more than half its area. Maps of the island made at intervals since 1818 show remarkable changes in its form and directly responsible from those which were position. Its western end is now about organic elements of his party's policy. In twenty miles further out to sea than it was respect to the tariff, Gen. HARRISON was a century ago. The highest sand dune,

which was formerly about 200 feet above sea level, is now only about eighty feet high. The shifting sands are constantly changing the outline of the curious little lake in the interior just as they do the contour of the coasts. Sometimes this lake is wholly cut off from the sea, and at other times a wide channel joins it with the Atlantic. Years ago two small vessels took refuge in this lake from a storm, only to find that they were prisoners, unable to put to sea when ready to pursue their voyage. In a single night the Atlantic sometimes eats up many acres of the great sand heap, only to build it up in some other direction. Its present form is a crescent with its convex side to the south. Two of the three lighthouses built since 1880 were undermined by the invading ocean, and a while ago the third was badly damaged and will probably have to be replaced.

It is fortunate that there are not many similar impediments in the most frequented tracks of commerce. Sable, however, is only an exaggerated type of moving islands in various parts of the world. Winds, storms, and currents are continually changing the outlines of not a few low, sandy islands in the Pacific. Baker Island, lying under the equator north of the Phoenix Archipelago, is a very curious instance of these changes. In summer the wind blows almost steadily from the southeast, and the axis of the big sand bank extends directly east and west. In winter, when the dominating atmospheric current comes from the northeast, the bank moves south, the extreme annual oscillation in the position of the isiand being about seven hundred feet.

The Heart of the Matter. The nucleus and heart of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's inaugural address are to be found

in these words: "Arriely for the redemption of the pleases which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to coop we can succeed in doing the work which has especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmlous, and disinterested effort."

There is nothing ambiguous or artificial in this expression of a manly and honest desire that the Democratic party shall keep ts word with the people.

There are cowardly or timeserving counsellors in the Democracy, some of them men of high estate, who brutally propose that the Democrats shall lie to the country These persons get no encouragement from Mr. CLEVELAND.

We hope and believe that Mr. CLEVELAND will continue faithful to his obligations, and that he will not lose sight of the duty to discharge which the Democratic party has been called to power. Many distractions many side issues will arise, and there will be many smooth-speaking ACHITOPHELS to try to turn him from his object. It will be his part to hold the party to sincere. harmonious, and disinterested effort to redeem the pledges which it has made.

### Plain Words to Pod Dismuke. We find in our esteemed contemporary

the Atlanta Monthly, the following interesting item of personal intelligence:

"Mr. Hous Suirs will carry with him a large numbe of letters received during the past two weeks, both o engratulation and applications for office, to which i

It seems clear from this that letters have been addressed to the person or peculiarity or dream now known to all the world as HOKE SMITH. This, of itself, is not as conclusive as we could wish. There are notices that begin, " To Whom It May Concern. Notoriously, some of the most uncertain and shadowy of all human documents begin with "Know All Men by These Presents. Many letters published only in our waste basket are signed "Pro Bone Publice" or "Civis Americanus." Although we have steadily defended the authenticity of Mr. HORE SMITH, we cannot approve an attempt to establish him by doubtful or spurious documents. The persons now striving to obtain board at Washington on the strength of letters to "HOKE SMITH" should be treated with the consideration due to sus-

picious characters. We do not care to dwell upon this subject, but in all fairness a word of kindly caution s due to some of the Hokists. Thus, when we read in the Atlanta Monthly that "Pop DISMUKE is pursuing the Hawaiian Conbultate." we are sorry for Pod DISMUKE. Until Hoke is lowered from the realm of fancy to the realm of fact, Pod DISMUKE will pursue Hawaii in vain. How does any body know that there is any such person Until Hoke is absolutely verified, DISMUKE cannot be started.

Besides, until the Hon. DINK BOTTS de cides between a Post Office and a diplomatic mission, gentlemen pursuing Hawaiian consulates should subside. After Col. BOTTS, the Hon. SIMPSON KERSHAW has the call: and Uncle PELEG RABB has, we under stand, a cinch on the consulate at Chinchilla. Pop DISMURE is too precipitate.

## Sermons to Sell.

The English "sermon factory" from which preachers can obtain ready-made sermons of all varieties, upon any text, has been described by our London cable correspondent. There is a factory of the same kind in Philadelphia, and a circular describing its wares has recently been sent out to clergymen. After comparing the circular of the London concern with that of the Philadelphia concern, we suspect that both concerns keep the same kind of stock, and that it is the product of clerical "sweating shops," in which the composers of pulpit eloquence work hard for low wages. From the English factory, "plain and practical, or earnest and spiritua sermons" can be procured; and this announcement is very like that of the American factory. In both cases the pur chasers are informed that all transactions will be "confidential," and that the same sermon will not be sold to more than one preacher in any city. This is a business feature similar to that of those literary syndicates which send out stuffing to the country papers, with a pledge that only a single paper in any given place shall get the manuscript or "plate matter." which must be printed at a fixed date. Thus, for example, identical copies of any particular sermon may be sent to a hundred different towns, marked "To be preached March 5." or March 12, 19, or 26, or "Not before April 2." so that, upon the appointed Sunday, that sermon will be preached, let us say in Nantucket, Yankton, Albuquerque, Mata gorda, Chicago, Olympia, Tallahassee, Topeka, and other widely separated places, without fear of detection." The English factory operators give a guarantee that "in no case will copies of the same at rmon be sent to places less than twenty-five (25) miles apart:" but, by reason of the fact that this country is bigger than England. the Philadelphia operators can afford to make the blank spaces larger, or even five hundred (500) miles. All right.

But we don't see why the market rate of ready-made sermons should be higher in this country than in England. At the English factory the sermons can be bought at prices ranging from one shilling and sixpence ha penny to five shillings, while at the

Philadelphia factory they cost from \$1.75 to \$5,according to length and quality. We have a notion that the Philadelphia cor ports its stock from England, and the tariff upon imported sermons is a mere 25 per cent. ad valorem. Under the pelicy of tariff for revenue only, the price of foreign made sermons in the Philadelphia market ought to decline largely within the next four years.

### The City Hall.

Every day of reflection upon the problem presented by the need of a new City Hall will spread the conviction that the thing to do is to sweep the park clean, and start afresh, free from all the otherwise insepa rable obstacles that will stand in the way of erecting a structure both architecturally perfect and practically sufficient.

The City Hall Park is the spot where the Greater New York must have its administrative centre. So long as the Court House is permitted to remain in the park, it will be impossible to make a building which shall not forever show the makeshift character imposed upon it by having been subordinated in its lines to one older and inferior. It will be a botch, inevitably; if not in itself, in its immediate surroundings. It cannot hope to dominate the park as it should with its individuality distinct and unchallenged and its beauty unimpaired.

The very first generation following this will ask, as surely as it comes into existence: "How was it possible that the architects of 1893 could have permitted the old Court House to ruin the opportunity to make a complete and perfect City Hall?"

With the Court House retained, the task of providing sufficient office space within the usual limitations of architecture is extremely difficult. With the City Hall extending along Chambers street it becomes easy. And as for the necessary thoroughfare that now lies between the pres ent City Hall and the Court House, it car stay. Such a street can pass beneath the wings of a building in New York as easily as in Paris, without architectural disturb ance or public inconvenience.

Let us do the City Hall job wisely and well while we are about it.

Let the anxious try to be tranquil, and the uneasy possess their souls in patience. There are more Democrats than there are offices, but after a few weeks or months it ought not to be said with truth that there are more offices than there are Democrats in office.

The first question which Mr. CLEVELAND now asks as to any person proposed to him for public place is, " Does he drink !"—Haryord (burant. And a very proper question it is for the appointing authority to ask.

A queerly twisted moral from the Hawai ian affair has been evolved in Hayti. Three of her distinguished sons, Gen. Lucius Conx NEMO, whose name is not, as might at first be conjectured, a disguise, Gen. DESSALINES MA-RIUS, and Gen. NEMOURS LOUIS-JACQUES, are warning their countrymen that unless Hayt rises in her might and does comething, the melancholy fate of Hawaii may be hers. She may be subjected to becoming a State of the American Union, like New York or Florida.

Like other adverse comments upon the annexation of Hawall, this of the three Generals is not wholly disinterested. They sign it in behalf of a revolutionary committee, and what they want Hayti to do is to overthrow Hippo LYTE and put somebody else in power. This somebody else is understood to be Manigar. who, from his exile in Jamaica, is always watching for means to overthrow Hippolitie, and now chooses to represent the latter as an purpose to join Havti to the United States as the Kearsarge and the Concord kept in Haytian waters or within easy call.

The odd thing about this discovery is that HIPPOLYTE, so far from selling Hayti to our country, which he has no business to do, has hitherto refused even to allow us to acquire a coaling station at Mole St. Nicolas, under any sort of guarantees that not an inch of it shall be released from Haytian sovereignty. This course he took after having sent to the United States, during the civil war which resulted in his accession to power, an agent for the purpose of proposing to cade such a foothold, in return for giving him aid. Our Government could not interfere in that form with layti's affairs, but it did take important steps to preserve the commercial rights of its ow citizens. These stops, while justified by existing facts, indirectly promoted the downfall of LEGITIME and the success of HIPPOLYTE Yet the latter afterward, when Admiral GHE BARDI and Minister Douglass sought to ac quire Mole St. Nicolas for the United States, rejected all idea of obligation on his part, be cause there had been no bargain. The truth evidently was, as this current manifesto nov shows, that he knew his rivals and ensuies would try to turn to their account, for his overthrow, even the perfectly honorable lease of land which our Government sought. Hayt might as properly cede us coaling privileges at Mole St. Nicolas as Samoa has ceded them to us at Pago-Pago and Hawaii at Pearl River Harbor. It would be for her own interest to do so. But Hippolyte was afraid of his ene mies, who now, after waiting long to see whether he would not make this concession have concluded to accuse him any way of wanting to make it. and point their sapient moral from Hawail.

Havti need not worry about the anxiety of the United States to annex her. No such project was ever afoot. At one time there was a proposal to admit San Domingo, but the scheme of bringing Hayti into the Union was not broached. Only those who are willing and anxious to come are received into our Ameri can system, and that is one reason why Hawaii will be welcome.

## The Representation of the States in the

Sennte. Total Entrop of Tan Son-Sir: In Tue Sen of Saturday Moren 4, is an article on "A Poet in Politics." you criticise quite justly the statement of Mr. R. W. Gilder concerning the possibility of a change in the method of Senatorial representation of the States of the Union in Congress by a vote of three-fourths of the States. You correctly represent that, to use the word of the Constitution, " No State, without its consent, shall bedeprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." Further you declare that "If every member of the Union except one should demand proportionate representation in the Senate, and a single State should stand out against it the existing method of composing the Senate could no I think that inadvertently a slight mistatement exists

here. It is true that the unanimous consent of the States would be required to change the representation of every State, but from the letter of the Constitution i appears that an amendment could be made by the regular methods which should apply to all the States except those which refused consent.

It might have a practical significance in another

way. It is hardly conceivable, for example, that if al the States except one or two, such as Wyoming and Idaho, should ratify such an amendment, public opinion and practical politics would not irresistibly impel them to yield their consent.

As applied to Rhode Island or Delaware the mora

force would be quite different. The dissenting Sta would be entitled to a suffrage in the Senate equal that possessed by the highest represented State, which in number of Senators, for example, would be, accor ing to a basis of population, at the present proportions
the same number of Senators as New York.
Columnia College, March 4. F. Walter.

Does not our correspondent see that if single State should stand out against a pro sition to establish proportionate, or unequal representation in the Senate, it would defea the plan as surely as if a dozen or more of the States should refuse their consent? The letter of the Constitution guarantees to every State not merely a representation equal to the highest, but a representation equal to that of every one of the States. In other words, manimous consent of the States is necessary to change by one tota the existing method of composing the Senate.

NO "ROYAL" BLOOD IN KAIULANL The Humbug of This Accidental Princess'
Talk About "My People and Throne."

It is a thankless labor, sometimes, to deprive the public of Illusions or to protect it from being victimized by a scheme to create illu sions for it. Nevertheless, the effort now making to play upon the sympathies of the American people in the interest of " Princess Kalulani renders it imperative that some one who knows the facts regarding the so-called royal personages of the Hawalian Islands should place those facts before the people.

An American. I was born in Honolulu, m parents having formerly lived there a number of years, and the sources of the information about to be set down here are authentic. To make clear the baselessness of any claim which has been or may be advanced because of the "royal" character of the deposed Queen Liliuokalani or the Princess Kaiujani, I must review briefly the history of the succession to the throne of Hawaii. In the first place, the monarchy there is not hereditary. It is appointive or elective. The sovereign appoints his or her successor, and in selecting that successor may ignore the children or other members of the sovereign's own family. There is absolutely no rule of descent or re lationship in the case. If the sovereign dies without appointing a successor, then an election is held by the people, who thus choose by ballot the next occupant of the throne, as the executive office is there termed. For several past reigns no children of a sovereign have survived to be named as successors to the crown, even had any of the recent rulers wished to appoint one of his children. The kingship or queenship, therefore, has not even indirectly been connected with blood or lineage, but has passed at hazard from one individual to another, and in one instance was determined by popular election. At the period of residence in the islands

above referred to King Kamehameha III., who

lied in 1854, was nominally the head of the Government. But being an uttorly ignorant. semi-civilized native, he was ruled and the country was ruled by a Cabinet of foreign Min isters, of whom two were American ex-missionaries and one a Scotchman. The other mportant Govornment posts were held by Americans. The Chief Justice, the Judges of minor courts, the crown attorney, the collector of customs, as well as the clerks of depart ments, were nearly all Americans. The Government was well administered and the King never thought of interfering with its polici or operations. He chose as his heir apparent a young man of the Kamehameha family, who had been educated by the missionaries; and this young man succeeded him, under the title of Kamehamsha IV. This new King married Miss Emme Rooks, the half white adopted daughter of an English physician in Honolulu. She was the actual daughter of a sister of Dr. Rooke, and was adopted by the Doctor and his wife Both Mrs. Rooke and her sister were also half whites, being the children of an English sailor. John Young, who had married a Chiefess of Hawali. Through these Queen Emms, although called a half white or Hawalian by blood. Kamehameha IV, and his Queen Consort, Emma, were the best sovereigns Hawaii ever had. They were thoroughly excellent in devotion to their people and desired only the best development of the country in morals, religion, and material growth. During their reign most of the important Government positions were filled by Americans, who were good men and faith ful public servants. But this creditable and beneficial reign did not last long; and upor the death of Kamehameha IV., in 1803, his elder brother. Lot Kamehameha, came to the throne as Kamehameha V. His characteristics were unlike those of his prodecessor. He was less civilized, inclining to follow the bend of native Kanaka traits. His reign was brief. and marked by a distinct retrogression toward old Hawaiian usages. To follow him he chose the last descendant and sole remaining representative of the Kamehameha dynasty Lunalilo, who, however, died after occupying the throne only a year, a nullity, making no

The death of Lunalilo, however, forms at important point in the consideration of the present "royal" claims; for he had neglected to name a successor, and an election by the people became necessary. There were no more Kamehamehas. That line was extinct; nor was there any one of high rank. In fact, who was eligible. Queen Emma was a candidate, and the failure of the Hawaiians to elect her was a distinct misfortune for them and for the islands. At that time there was extant a Hawaiian of what is called "chief" blood. but not of high rank, whose name was Pakeea. He had a son and two daughadopted is unknown; for Hawaiians have a habit of giving away their children at birth. and this custom makes it difficult to trace genuine blood relationship by descent. Names constantly change by these intricate adoptions, but the children thus transferred have. as regards their adoptive parents, all the rights of lawful heles of their bodies. Kalacaua, the son of this Pakeen, stood as a candidate for King, and was elected. It will be not hereditary, and had simply been passed along by appointment to one and anothe Kamehameha, even any possible shadow claim of royal lineage and succession, which might have been assumed if the Kamehameha line had continued, was entirely wiped out by the extinction of that family and the intro duction of another family represented by Kalakana, a man not so much as distinguished by high rank.

His two sisters, Lydia, afterward known a Lilluokalani Pakeen, and Likelike Pakeen, had married foreigners of no social standing without wealth, or any other notable attribute known to the world. Lydia's husband was John Dominis, a worthless American, of extremely dissipated habits, who when sober enough to do anything held a clerkship in some commercial house of Honolula. His mother had been for many years the proprie tor of the best boarding house in that capital, and was a worthy woman. John broke her heart by marrying this native girl, Lydia, now the deposed Queen Liliuokatani. He was no himself a shining light in any sense, and it was generally thought that Lydia was quite his equal, or perhaps his superior. But among the Americans in Honolulu in those days marriage with a native was held to involve the social extinction. Kalakaua's other sister, Likelike mother of the Princess Kaiulant, who has just arrived in this country), was entirely unknown to Honolulu society. She had married an obscure young Englishman named Cleghorn. In the early California days a swarm of emigrants from Sydney, Australia -the drift of California gold seekers - had come to Honolulu. They were of the poorer class of English colonists in Sydney. The father of young Cleghorn was one of these He started the smallest of a shop in the native and Chinese quarter of the town, and gained poor but, at that time, apparently a respectable living. His son married Likelike, but no one ever heard of them until Kalakaua became King, when both Mrs. Cloghorn and Mrs. Dominis were transformed into royal princesses at a single stroke, by the mere word of Kniakaua, and their husbands were provided with Government places. Poor John Dominis was made Governor of the island of Oahu, on which the capital city. Honolulu, stands, and Cleghorn became the Collector of Customs. Kalakaua's dissipated habits carried him suddenly off the stage, in January, 1841. He

had named his sister, Mrs. Dominis formerly Lydia l'akceal as his successor; and so she came to the throne a little over two years ago. as Queen Lilluokalani. She, in turn, named her niece Kaiulani, the daughter of Likelike, or Mrs. Clezhorn, as the next incumbent of Hawaii's highest place. Those two men, John Dominis and Cleghorn, who, years ago, married native women of no position, little dreamed at the time that by an extraordinary freak of fortune they would be raised to wealth. Power they have never been raised

to; for, notwithstanding their accidental potions, they have never aspired to any voice in public affairs.

It must be quite evident to every one, from this recital of facts, that Princess Kalulani has not an atom of "royal" blood of any sort it her veins, nor the slightest claim to consider ation upon the ground of inherited rights. The British Consul to Hawali, Mr. Davies, is reported in THE SUN as speaking of "her birthright." She has none. All that Kalulan has to do with the throne is that, as the result of a curious chain of circumstances, she was appointed to take the throne after the death of the Queen who appointed her, and that Queen has now been deposed by a revolution Liliuokalani apparently has only herself to blame for her sudden fall from high place She is a literal and striking illustration of the old saying, "Put a beggar on horse-back, and he will ride to the devil." Her present position, even as a deposed Queen, is far and away above anything she was entitled to by birth, and much better than anything that she could have imagined as possible for herself a few years ago. If the United States, in the event of annexing the islands, were to provide her with a modest pension, such as has been given to widows of ex-Presidents, that endowment would be ample for her comfortable maintenance in Honolulu, where living is cheap. But no demand which Mr. Cleghorn and his daughter. Kalulani, may make upon the United States can be recognized as just or worth of consideration. This accidental Princess Kaiulani, has enjoyed for a short time the glamour of a prospective Queenship on a miniature throne, and has had the benefit o several years' schooling in England to perfect her manners. She should expect nothing further. The proposal to give her \$150,-000 seems, to those who are familiar with the real bearings of the situation, preposterous; and the ludicrous appeal to the American people which has appeared in the newspapers as coming from a schoolgirl, a newly invanted royal princess, who talks of "my throne" and my people." is evidently a concection of the clique headed by her father, Mr. Cleghorn, who is torrifled at the prospect of losing the profits of the Hawalian Government purse and of be

ing forced to retire into his former obscurity Private advices from impartial observors resident in Honolulu report that the native copulation of Hawaii is not at all disturbed by the disappointment of the ex-Queen, or of Mr Cleghorn and his daughter. There are strong and sufficient reasons why the people should feel no attachment to the ex-Ousen and her immediate following: reasons which also make it a humiliation to all self-respecting whites to live under the nominal rule of sucl persons, and to have them posing as royal personages, when they have not a vestige of what is usually understood as implied by that term. On the whole, it seems to the whites time that the puppet show of fortuitous and undesirable kings and queens should case and be replaced by a good, sound Government It is to the Americans, missionaries and lay people, that the civilizing and education of the Hawaiians is due. The Americans have been there since 1820, seventy-two years now, and during a great part of that time they have virtually carried on the Government, until the reactionary clique, lately ousted, came into power. It was the Ameri cans who developed the great agricultura wealth of the country by establishing the sugar industry all over the islands, years before the name of Klaus Spreckels was ever heard of. also, which have brought wealth and selfsupport to the native race. They made the Constitutions under which the country has been governed, and it would appear, therefore, that they have a clear right to unmake or remodel the latest of those Constitutions recently in force.

Ever since the line of the Kamehamehas ended there has been a steady and accelerating deterioration in the character and tendencies of the haphazard royalties who have come into office. They have reverted more and more to methods and habits which are opposed to moral and material progress and the welfare of society. It seems eminently proper that the American people should be informed concerning the situation. Indeed, it is necessary that they should be. If a young self a Princess, is at liberty to address the American people and demand their support, surely it is permissible that an American citizen should impart to his fellow citizens, through the public prints, a few pertinent facts touching the matter in hand-The writer and signer of this has no commer cial or political interests in the Hawaiian Islands, nor does he expect or wish to have any interests there; nor has he seen or communicated with any of the Commissioners of the provisional Government or with representatives of the ex-Queen, or any of the friends of either party. This is not an argu-It is simply a statement of facts, a contribution to popular knowledge, which I offer in the cause of truth and against the machina tions of humbug.

# GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

Patrick Henry and John Hoke. From the Fort Wayne Journal. Hoke Smith, the new Secretary of the Interior. John Hoke, a Scotchman, brought suit in the Sneking ham County Court, Virginia, against a quartermaster for taking some of his cattle for use of the American army. Patrick Henry appeared for the quartermaster at the trial. He painted in most glowing colors to the jury the distress of the starving soldiers, their long and doubtful struggle for the country's freedom and independence, and the great joy of the people over its successful result. Then, pausing a moment, as it listening, he said: "But hark! what discordant note: are those that mar the general joy, and slience the ac-clamations of victory? It is the voice of John Hoke, coarsely howling through the American camp 'Beef beef, nere "" Verdict against Hoke on the instant and shouts of applause from the bystanders. But there is naught to the prejudice of Hoke Smith in this, but rather to his credit, in that it shows his ancestor to have been a man of both substance and business-the owner of cattle and the nerve to have account rendered for them when taken by another—and not liable to loss his head out of mere sympathy with a successful cause as gid the jury and those who cheered their verdict Honor to the name of Hoke.

A Card from the Man that Looks Like To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir, I see in your lead of Yeb. 28 a picture of Ephriham Smith of Bly Sandy X Roads, Butta county, Ga. If this is a true picture of

Smith, who in the Devil am 1? GRORGE C. MOUNTCASTLE. RICHMOND, Va., March 3, 1893.

## The Green Fing of Erin.

To the Entrop of Tan Sux-Sir: Your correspondent, James Burke of Tompkinsville, has fallen into an error in the following statement is his interesting letter published on March 4: "Our own Irish Brigads carried the green flag throughout the war, and at carried the green flag throughout the war, and at Marye's Heights it was lound, folded for safety, storped in the life hlobed of its bearer's breast.

At Fredericksburg the Irish Brigade had no flags, the old shot worn relice having been sent to New York and the new ones being at the Falmouth depot aspacked, we were boxwood sprigs, culled and distributed by ich. Thomas Francis sleagher and staff.

The life blood of no member of the sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, or highly-eighth New York Volunieers dyed the green flag that giroups day of noble defeat, for the flag wasn't there to dye.

Our old flags, Green. State, and Old Glory, are in the armory of the staty Nuch Heigment, N. 6, S. N. v. which furnished most of the officers for the volunteer regiments of the Irish Brigade, and decerves all honor for keeping forelier the lighs of the chain of Irish valor, knowth its unlits veterans should not wear the buyeword of the war veterans.

Exarrisaging.

## Heights Attained by Rattroads.

An article printed in Tag. Sus on Peb 25, gave 0,027 feet as the highest point attained by a raticead in the United States. This was an error due to a mistake in multiplication while reducing an accurate table o beights expressed in metres to feet. The Colorado Midhard Santeand at Hagerman Pag. 1: 11.528 feet above as a leve. The elevation of the rationed station of Legistria and the transfer the countries at Legistria and the created trains so through Marshal Pags at an elevation of the state of the first point of flavden Pags is 9 lied leet, and of lath 1.52 siret, both measurements being from the track of the Colorado Midhard Raifrond. The other statistics in the article were correctly given.

An Acrial Suburb,

From the Chiney Whatly Inter Ocean Manager—Mr Skylight I see you're late again this mention little again this skylight—region and out of town?
Skylight—res arr.
Manager—Hos far his story, sia

THE BOOM FOR DINK BOTTS.

nest Demands That the Services of the Eminent Georgian Be Recognized. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUY-Sir: In the interest of harmony in the Democratic party of the State . Georgia, I beg leave to suggest the appointment of the Hon. Dink Botts to succeed Green B. Raum as Commis loner of Pensions under the administration of the Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior,

Hookers, March 4. W. Rappertyna Davis,
To the Editor of The Sen—Sir. Is the Hon. Dink Botts
of Georgia a kinsman of Judge Botts of Walton? If so,
we say all bonor to Dink, for the blood that runs in the indge's veins can produce only great men. The Hon Dink Dotts should be made Minister Plenipotentiar; and Envoy Extraordinary to Greece and Servia

WALTON, Ry., March 3. WALTONIAN.
To the Editor of The Sch-Sie: Please let me know n Dink Botts has any relations in Hoboken. to decide a het, and oblige yours sincerely, Hosoner, N. J., March 3. Southern Gentleman.

To the Epiron of Tan Sun-Sir: Despite the able work of the lion. Dink Botts during the late campaign he was passed over unrecognized, and it was the great unknown. Hoke Smith, who was rewarded in his stead. Was this anub and slight to the services of Dink the origin of the slang phrase "getting the dinky dink," meaning unjust treatment, to be played false, ac, that is now a current sud expressive term among New Your, Marca 5.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sire I respectfully nomi nate the Hon. Dink Botts of Lumpkin county, Georgia, for First Assislant Poatmaster-General of the United States. He is able; he is houset; he is faithful to the Constitution; and he knows the political record of the fourth-class Postmasters of Georgia better than any other man alive. Put Dink in and give him Adia's old

Tour, Emanuel county, Ga., March 4.

Earth's waters slept and Dink Botts did the same; The moon was drowny; stars were all abed; Night's silvery veil hung o'er; the candle's flame

Beside the bed went out. Dink raised his head. Before him, ghastly, ghost like, in its mien, Appeared a figure, in a night-shirt white, With frimmings of a dainty em'raid green. Dink, sorely tried, did shiver in his fright.

"Who art thou, shost? Be thou a man or myth?

Speak, or thou diest! Quick, or down you go!"
The figure shook. And then: "My name is Smith,
liokel the Great, of Jawjaw. Don't you know!" Then Dink Botts spoke, and sorrow moved his volce "One smith I knew, for whom I oft did strike

In politics: but that Smith did rejoice In name of Hokel, joined to that of Mike. And since the name no Mike can show to ma,

I recognize thee not, oh phantom Smith ! My Mikel Hokel thou canst never be. Thou art a monstrous, misfeasant myth !" The phantom gurgled, showing tearful mood,

And mopped his brow and cheeks and systics with His shirt tail. Then: "I am of fiesh and blood, I am, on Dinkelspiel, thy iong-lost Smith!" "No ! no !" cried Dink. "Get out ! Go take a walk!

Thy calithumpian missiating, coase it I know my Hokel, if he could but talk, Loves tongue too well to ever hold his peace.

"If thou art Hoke, thy duty then is plain.
Admit you live, and set the seeking right." "No! no! I cannot!" was the ghost's refrain, And drawing close his nightshirt, sought the night,

When Dink Botts rose and ready got to walk, He mused and pondered somewhat in this likes 'l'd think that ghost of Hoke, too shy to talk Was fake, save that it looked so much like Mike."

### SUNBEAMS.

-Over three hundred rabbits were killed in a one-day bunt by farmers in Crook county, Oregon, a week or se

-"Puss," a pioneer mule who crossed the plains during the civil war, died at Carrollton, Ma., a few days

semi-tropical crops during the coming season. They will try cotton, tobacco, broom corn, and sorghum. school children of Las Cruces, N. M., quit their

play outside the schoolhouse one day last week to chase a big coyote that suddenly hustled past them up the street just ahead of several our dogs. -Sometimes insane people are conscious of their own ondition. At an entertainment lately given in an asylum one of the patients said to another, " Let's stay here by the door and see the crazy people come in."

"Why, we're the crary people," replied the other.

-Nrs. Sarah Hawn, who died at Oakland, Ill., several
days ago at the age of 105 years, was the mether of seventeen children, and at the time of her death had 114 great grandchildren and twenty-neven great-great

-Rhododendron buds are well up in the gardens of Asheville, N. C., and six weeks hence there will be fine burst of blossoms thereabouts. The rhododendron of various sorts grows wild in great abundance in that part of the State, and is the special admiration of the

visiting Northerner. the frost has played havon with all kinds of fruit in the State. The peach and cherry trees have been most peaches at all. The prune apple and pear trees have been somewhat injured, but a fair crop of their fruits

-All the telephone girls at Decatur, Ill., suddenly went on strike one day last week, and walked from the office in the afternoon, leaving the bells a-jinging and subscribers ballooing into space. They wanted an increase in wages of from \$15 to \$20 a month. The request was refused, and the manager and superin-tendent had to turn in personally to take their places. and try to placate the wrathful public. They had a harrowing time, and the service was crippled for a day

or two until new help could be secured.

—A big bear chased Peter Hanes, an old man of sixty
years, through the woods in Clarke county, Wash... the other day, and was close at his cost tails, when he ran into the clearing of a neighbor named McCoy. As both neared the house the door opened and Mra. McCoy appeared with a rifle in her hands, promptly let drive at the bear, and howled him over dead. Then the up grateful Peter claimed the hide, as the finder of the bear, and insisted on his demand until as a compro-mise it was agreed that he and his rescuer divide the

proceeds of its sale. -It will not be an easy matter to fill the vacant Chief Justiceship of Delaware with a capable lawyer of experience still in his prime. The salary of the Chief Justice is so small that almost any such lawyer who accepts the place, must do so at considerable pecuni-ary sacrifice. Chief Justice Robinson, who has just died, was such a man, but he seemed almost the only available person for the place, and he was a resident of Sussex county, where earnings are small and life is simpler than in those parts of Delaware more nearly in touch with the activities of the North.

-The music in an up-town Episcopal church is furnished by a surpliced choir of twenty four voices. Twelve of the singers are men wearing the usual vestments of cassock and cotta. Twelve demure young women compose the other half of the choir and they look as much like their male associates as the difference in physical outline will allow. They wear the black cassock and short white cotta, with the addition of a little black cap, which keeps them outside the Biblical prohibition to appear bareheaded in church. The majority of them wear glasses, and not one of them has a bang. They lead the choir, and not one of the mhas a bang. They lead the choir, and march into the church with their eyes fixed demorsly on their byms books, looking like a company of dudesicele St. Cacilias. They are not too sky, however, for an occasional glance into the congregation. When that look is met for a second the singer's eye drops again to the hymp host they is likely to rise somethies we the hymn book, there is likely to rice something very much like a blush on her cheek, and then comes as effort to appear entirely unconcerned, as though its were the most natural thing in the world that in a boy

### choir half the members should be girls. Mr. Prout's Claim to Fame.

To rue Legron or Tux Sus - Sie : You tell us that earthquake shocks have been felt lately in the Yellowstone Park and that the people who are lucky enough to be in that charming place are a armed. In fact, earth-quake shocks are no nove ty in the Yellowstone, and I suppose that they are felt there with greater or less so verity every year. I knew of two in 1871. One of these verity every year. I knew of two in 1871. One of these woke me at night as I was sleeping on the ground, and woke me at night as I was sicepting on the ground, and I distinctly remember the finkle of the hammer of my inc against the bottle of shake medicine which lay beside it on the ground, and the sensation of motion was much like that which you feel when a norse shake himself under you. I am serve that the snake medicine had nothing to do with the could of sensation.

Hight here I wish to enter a claim which I have never before made in public. I believe that I mined the greater serving a single properties of the war never before made in public. I believe that I mined the greater serving a single properties of the war never before made in public. I believe that in the greater serving the strong serving serving the strong serving servi

# The Major Not Worrying.

from the New York Lalger,
liout degroup a shout the affect of his great's wooden
les upon the nolaned thort—Hadn't you bester come on
the run Major—the don't be affect my boy.
The Major—the don't be affect my boy. There is no
danger! I have a natin the and of it.

How They Would Scare a Gotham Boy ! From the Philadelphia Record. A Kensington avenue fruit wonder has two large imi-tation pur dogs on either end of his stand to frighted of small boys.